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New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Further details of the effects of the coleanie disturbances in and near Java are given. = Particulars of the Franco-Anamese treaty of peace are published. === The Czar and Czarina are in Copenhagen. - The troubles in Croatia continue. === There were thirteen deaths from cholera in Alexa dria yesterday. = Colombia is disturbed by revolutious.

DOMESTIC .- An express train was wrecked near Atlantic City yesterday and twenty-five passengers were wounded. = An embassy from Corea is on the way to the United States. == The Saratoga racing season closed yesterday; Brad, General Monroe, Pope Leo and Rienzi won the races of the final day. ____ The trial of naval cadets accused of hazing will begin to-day. === Nominations for State officers were made by the Pennsylvania Greenback Convention. === George B. Bunnell, of New-York, was arrested at New-Haven on a charge of improper conduct. Evidence for the defence was offered in the James trial. == Two sisters were drowned near Asbury Park, N. J.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - The Rev. Howell Gardner, who was injured by the tilverdale disaster, died yesterday. ____ Dr. Norvin Green testified before the Senate Sub-Committee on Labor and Education, ==== Policeman McNamara was arrested the charge of causing the death of John Smith. ___ The Gilmore Jubilee at Manhattan Beach was ended. := Testimony in the examination of District-Attorney Downing was closed. A thief effected an entrance to a house from a roof by means of a dumb-watter. ___ A retired soldier committed suicide on his wife's grave. === The Deaf Mute Convention closed. === The Boston and St. Louis bas-ball nines won games respectively from the New-York and the Metropolitan nines. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41219 grains), 85 cents. Stocks were feverish and fluctuated widely, but closed excited about the

THE WEATHER - TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair and warmer weather. I'emperature yesterday: dighest, 75°; lowest, 63°; av-

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer tra illers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which in-

The accident at Pleasantville yesterday should be taken as a note of warning by railroad managers. The tide of travel to and from the summer resorts is just now heavy, and more than ordinary care ought to be exercised on crowded roads. Fortunately, no one was killed at Pleasantville; but passengers are not likely to get off so easily every time an express train is thrown from the track by an open switch.

There is some languidly exciting news from Central America. There has been a revolution. But it was not up even to the mild average of Central and South American revolutions. It does not appear from the dispatches that many lives were lost, but the cheerful assurance is given that "the political horizon is now brighter." If the political horizon down there was a trifle less subject to changes on the slightest provocation politics would be easier to tollow and government proportionately more

The loss of life by the explosion on the Riverdale proves to be much smaller than at first seemed probable; but with a system of thorough inspection of boilers even that might have been prevented. It is discouraging to bear Inspector-General Dumont speaking of the present method's being "as safe as can be desired if faithfully carried out." But who is responsible for seeing that it is faithfully carried out. and how can steamboat owners be prevented from using imperfect boilers or putting incompetent or careless men in charge, when no one is punished for the sacrifice of life resulting therefrom ?

The exact figures of the death rate for this summer as compared with last emphasize the point made yesterday of the comparative healthfulness of the present cool season. During June, 1882, the total number of deaths in this city was 2,880; during June of this year, 2,704. During July, 1882, it was 4,498; during July, 1883, 4,050. During four weeks of August, 1882, the number was 3,222; during four weeks of the present The totals are, respectively, month, 2,739. 10,600 and 9,493, showing an average decrease this summer as compared with last of about 100 deaths a week.

Mr. Porter in the course of his pilgrimage to the industrial centres of England found a city whose enterprise was held in thrall by a single aristocratic land-owner and monopolist. He gave a graphic recital of Cardiff and its feudal lord in one of his interesting letters, and thereby earned the gratitude of many citizens who had never before seen their cause pleaded in a newspaper. One of those citizens subsequently sent us an account of the struggie which was going on in the town and in Parliament between Lord Bute and an independent dock company. The sequel appears in another column, the cause of monopoly having triumphed in the end. These English letters are remarkable for the flerceness of the republican spirit evinced by the writer. From this remote distance Lord Bute seems to be as grasping and absolute a monopolist as M.

de Lesseps, let us say; and all the world has recently learned from the English Chambers of Commerce and the London press what a terrible monster he is.

If the Hon, Alexauder Mackenzie faithfully reflects popular Canadian sentiment, gentlemen who are indulging in dreams of the annexation of Canada to the United States, or of Canada's setting up for herself, are not destined to see their dreams materialize. Mr. Mackenzie speaks with no uncertain sound on these points. In an address which he has just delivered at Loudon he scouts the idea of a separation and goes so far as to declare that Canada would give her last man and her last dollar to maintain the prestige and power of England. It is just possible that this declaration may revive the tender interest which the Feniaus have long felt in the Dominion.

Yesterday we commended a case of meritorious clubbing. To-day it becomes necessary to revert to the more familiar refrain, and point out a case of clubbing, not only unjustifiable, but even without any element of provocation, which will sometimes lead an officer into se verity in excess of his duty. The killing of young Smith by Policeman McNamara, according to the testimony thus far gathered by the newspapers, was a murder far more brutal and unprovoked than many for which men have suffered on the gallows. The young man seems merely to have exhibited a little-and a very little-of the impudence of the intoxicated man; apparently, not to the extent that called for the use of the club at all. But the officer struck him two deadly blows with his club, and he was dead almost in an instant; McNamara seems to have borne a poor reputation on the force, and it is said was in danger of dismissal for an assault on a citizen committed only a short time ago. He had been on trial before the Commissioners only a few hours before, and perhaps wreaked on young Smith his own dissatisfaction with the world. He should be dealt with strictly according to the law. The policeman can use both club and revolver, if necessary, but his uniform gives him no right to commit murder. There was no question of self-defence in dealing with this tipsy boy, and the killing should be viewed by the law exactly as if McNamara had not

IS IT A BROAD CALLY

been an officer.

THE TRIBUNE has already mentioned the significant fact that the call for the Democratic State Convention summons the friends of the Governor to Buffalo, but makes no reference to the friends of the Legislature. And the omission, as we have also pointed out, becomes the more remarkable when it is remembered that the office of Governor is not to be filled this fall, while the offi e of Senator and Assemblyman is to be. Nevertheless The Buffalo Courier asserts that "the terms of the call are so broad that they include all the Democrats of the State without a single exception."

We submit that it is not possible fairly to construe the terms of the call without leaving thousands of Democrats out in the cold. Let us see. Three sets of voters are requested to send delegates to Buffalo. First, "the Democratic electors of the State of New-York"; second, "all who unite with them in rebuking the gross fraud and unparalleled corruption by which the Republican party has retained its "hold on power in the last two Presidential elections"; and, third, "all who believe that the Democratic State administration justifies the expression of confidence which attended his election." It will be seen that although under the first head all Democrats are apparently included, yet the third head in effect lim its the invitation to Cleveland Democrats. And The Courser must be perfectly well aware that there are a good many Democrats who cannot be regarded as believing that Governor Cleveland's administration has justified the expressions of confidence that attended his election Take Tammany, for instance. Tammany i tens of thousands strong and the Tammany Senators, with the approval of all Tammanyfor aught that appeared to the contrary-dewere radically one of the leading features of the Cleveland administration by resolutely declining to confirm the nomination for Emigration Commissioner. Tammany, then, is not to be regarded as invited. Of course, the coarse mendacity of the second clause of the call is entitled to no consideration. Even if it were it will not be se riously claimed in any quarter that it was the intention of those responsible for the call to word it so that Tammany in justice to itself could enter the convention, not as a Democrat, but solely as a non-partisan rebuker of " gross fraud and unparalleled corruption."

And is it not equally clear that, under the terms of the call, the Demogratic members of the last Senate and Assembly are also excluded ? Does The Courier imagine that a Democratic majority whose chief fiscal measure the Governor handled so mercilessly are convinced that he justifies " the expressions of confidence which attended his election?" He sharply criticised their Supply bill as containing unconstitutional items, extravagant items, "entirely unjustifiable and improper" items. He struck out seventy-seven items in all, aggregating over \$250,000. No doubt some of the members of the majority have forgiven him for what he did with the bill. Others of them must be still awfully angry, and these irate gentlemen cannot be counted upon to regard the call as broad enough. If they are to take part in the business of forming a State Convention they will do so as Democrats-not as indorsers of Cleveland, not as rebukers of "grass fraud and corruption," but as Democrats.

However, broad or narrow, the chances are that no Democrat will kick against the call. Even those who are most dissatisfied with the way it is framed will overlook its shortcomings for the sake of Harmony." Full delegations will be sent to Buffalo from all the counties. And unless all signs fail, the convention will administer a stinging rebuke to the Cleveland State Committee by admitting Tammany, even if Tammany refuses to allow her primaries to be supervised. Perhaps a prevision of this result reconciles Tammany to the call.

A PARTY IN DIFFICULTY. The most creditable thing yet reported a to the sugacity of Mr. Hoadly, ot Ohio, is that he lms several times threatened to withdraw from the canvass for Governor. It is not so creditable to him that he has allowed his own impulses and instincts to be overruled by advice, said to be from the Sage of Cipher Alley. One can understand why Mr. Tilden should prefer to see the party defeated with Judge Hoadly, if it must be defeated—and he at least is shrewd enough to apply Mr. Lincoln's adage that it is bad business to swap horses while crossing the stream. For good or for evil, the Hoadly-Book walter combination has effectually fastened itself upon the Democratic party of Ohio for this year, and any attempt to shake it off, even if successful, would only make an inevitable defeat of the party a shade less disgraceful.

The trouble in Ohio is typical of the trouble

next year. The chances are that, in a National Convention also, money may turn the scale. General Butler may appear with his ladders; stranger things have happened. The Democratic party, we imagine, would like to have a Democratic candidate for once. It is more likely to get a Republican deserter to vote for, or the candidate of a barrel or a ladder. At bottom, the difficulty is that Democratic delegates and local managers do not care for Demperatic principles-if there are any-but only for success. If a barrel offers victory and the spoils, they are apt to shout for the barrel, though the man behind it may be anything but a Democrat. If there is a chance to capture votes by putting up the worst enemy the Demperatic party ever had, he will be put up, and the party will be invited to eat its dish of crow with what appetite it can.

Most of the Democratic voters really have be liefs. When the party managers and the candidate do not represent those beliefs, but hide them away as too shameful to be mentioned, there are Democratic voters who do not like it. Mr. Hoadly has made that discovery in Ohio, and the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency is likely to make it before he is fourteen months older.

THE ERUPTIONS IN JAVA. The later reports from Java seem to raise the volcanic convulsion there to the rank of one of the most destructive calamities known in the history of the human race. The loss of life in the great earthquake in Lisbon in 1755 was variously estimated at from 40,000 to 60,000. The earthquake of just a hundred years ago in Calabria, the southern part of Italy, caused a loss estimated by some at 40,000, by others at 100,000. Discrepancies like these illustrate the difficulty of learning exactly the extent of such terrible disasters, involving great populations and extensive tracts of country in a common ruin. We shall never know, probably, with any degree of definiteness the loss of life in Java, but if the reports are not grossly exaggerated this calamity will stand in history with those of Lisbon and Calabria, and may even outrank them. Beside it the recent earthquake at Casamicciola sinks into insignificance. One thing making it highly probable that there has been a vast loss of life is the density of the population in Java. This is as great as that of the most populous countries in E trope, the island possessing, with its rare natural beauty and mild climate, a population exceeding that of

all the other islands of the Indian Ocean

together.

The occurrence will be of deep interest to scientific men for the light which it may throw upon the relations of volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, and the caus s of both, after which science is still groping, a good deal in the dark. The visitations at Lisbon and in Calabria were earthquakes, and the former was remote from a centre of volcanie action. The latter has been supposed to be related to disturbances in Vesuvius. As a rule, however, the most destructive earthquakes have not peen in volcanic regions, while on the other hand, earthquakes are most common where volcanoes are most numerous. It is not believed that earthquakes are the result of volcanic eruptions, but rather that both are manifestations of the same forces. The convuls on of nature in Java combines the characteristics of both. Extraorlinary eruptions of volcanoes were accompanied by violent changes in the earth's surface, high islands or mountains sinking into the sea and a great uprising of the water, as at Lisbon, engulfing large numbers of people sweeping away lighthouses and destroying towns. One of the more famous eruptions in the history of Jav illustrated the fact that volcanie action may often be in progress over a large territory. This was more than a hundred years ago, when an eruption of Papandayang, one of the largest of the volcames overwhelmed with ashes an area of a hundred square miles, killing 3,000 people. There were simultaneous eruptions from two volcanoes respectively 184 and 352 miles from Papandayang, although those close at hand vere silent. The present disturbance, about which the news is still vague, seems to have extended over a considerable territory also.

The island of Java, being crowded, so to speak, with volcanoes, illustrates the fact just mentioned regarding the frequency of earthquakes where there are many volcanoes. In 1878, record was made of sixteen distinct earthquakes throughout the island. The latest serious disturbances seem to have been four years ago, when there were several severe shocks, with a considerable loss of life, in the Preanger Regencies. The authentic record of earthquakes and eruptions in Java runs back for more than a century, and makes a gloomy recital. Here may be found other illustrations of the wide variations in the reports of such losses. The destruction of life by the eruption of Mount Gallunggong in 1822 is put down by some authorities at 20,000; by others at 4,000.

It will be observed that the disturbances in Java, like those of Ischia, fit into Mailet's theory that the proximity of the sea, or some targe body of water, is a necessary element either in earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. an outbreak of inneous matter beneath the sea resulting in the generation and then the con densation of vast volumes of steam, which excite volcanic centres, or set the earth itself in motion. The convulsions reported are close upon the northwestern coast. It is to be con sidered also as bearing upon the frequency of eruptions in Java, with relation to the nearness of the sea, that the greatest breadth of the island is only 121 miles.

DISAPPOINTED IN DORSEY. With a halt chuckle and half whine some of

our Democratic contemporaries make note that Republican newspapers do not say very much about the "revelations" of Dorsey. The chuckle comes of the notion that the "revelations" have driven the Republican party into a corner, and that they -do not say very much because there is no defence to make and nothing to say. The whine comes of a lurking suspicion that the Republicans by treating the "revelations" with undisguised contempt are taking the sting out of them and robbing the Denocracy of considerable political capital, There is more reason in the whine than in the chuckle. For so far as any effect upon the Republican party or upon the general public is concerned, Mr. Dorsey might just as well have kept his lurid rhetoric in his chest to damn refractory mules with as to have poured it by the bucketful into a reporter's ear. The first chapter issued by Mr. Dorsey had no effect other than to excite in the public mind a wondering curiosity about the man himself and his motives. It contained very liftle that was true that was not already of public notoriety, while the fictitious features of it contained such gross improbabilities and palpable misrepresentations that only the most credulous of Democrats gave them a moment's credence. This first instalment was looked upon as the angry outburst of a man who had been found out against his accusers; the wild beating of the which the Democratic party will have to meet | air of a man bent only on revenge. Upon the | two years of amazing expansion in business

pretence that this was unauthorized, and so in instalment, which did nothing but repeat the ravings of the first, was put upon the market. Neither of them has disturbed in the least the tranquil surface of affairs. Except the disturbance in Mr. Dorsey's own mind and the manifest disappointment of our Democratic friends, nothing has come of it all. And so our Democratic friends hide their

"revelations" are so damaging and so unauswerable that the only Republican refuge is silence. Not so, dear friends. Thes " revelations" are damaging, to be sure, but they only damage the person they reveal, and that person is Mr. Dorsey himself. His moral and intellectual proportions had before been limned with much distinctness upon a large canvas by the disclosures made in the long trial in which he occupied the position of chief criminal. Of his own volition he now stepped forth from the canvas and posed under the sunlight of his own " revelations." And it is because the public knows Mr. Dorsey himself by his own confession that it takes so little interest in what he says and writes. We are sorry, of course, that our Democratic friends are nettled by this neglect, but really how could it be otherwise? Have they considered how much it involves to take any account whatever of Dorsey's statements? In the first place, they must remember that to give him any standing as a credible witness we must discredit their own oft-repeated charges against him as a rascal, a perjurer and thief, and must abstract from the Democratic treasury all the political capital upon which they counted in charging the Republican party with the responsibility for his alleged fraudulent transactions. Mr. Dorsey is one, indeed we may say chief, of the "rascals" who, The Daily Parrot and its echoes say, must be turned out": on account of whose rascalities they say "the Republican party must go." But if he is a truthful man-and he must be a man of the highest character for veracity to have his stories believed implicating in dishonorable transactions men whose character has hitherto been unassailed-then the clamor against him as a "rascal" has been groundless, and the cry against the Republican party on his account without justice or reason.

It must be remembered that the essential

part of their arraignment of the Republican party is based upon their assertion of the baseness and untrustworthiness of Dorsey and the party's responsibility for him. Having besmirched his reputation and impaired his credibility as a witness, they lead him out to testify against the Republicans, forgetting that the very fact of his so testifying disproves utterly their own charge that the Republicans were responsible for and defended him, and clears the party's skirts of all participation in or responsibility for his alleged crimes. And they ask us to believe this witness, whose veracity they themselves impeached before putting bim on the stand, when he charges that men in high place in the Nation, who have been respected, bonored and confided in, trusted and loved by the people, were in a conspiracy in 1880 to deteat the popular will by a widespread system of bribery and corruption, and that he being the active instrument and chief executive knows all the details and is now disclosing the secret history of the plot. We are required to believe that eminent citizens procured official position by open purchase, and that by the connivance and consent of scores of men of pure lives and high character against whom the breath of suspicion had never blown, the Republican campaign of 1880 was a shameless political debauch begun in treachery and deceit and carried on in fraud, corruption and bribery. It would not be easy to believe these things at the mouth of an unimpeachable witness of the highest character. If he were merely an ac complice turned State's evidence it would be exceedingly difficult. From Mr. Dorsey, impeached before testifying by those who put him on the stand, and incriminated besides by his own confession, it is simply impossible.

Our Democratic friends are asking too much when they desire the public to give their witness any credence or to treat him as anything other than a semewhat picturesque rasc.l.

THE CAUSE OF DEPRESSION IN BUSINESS Ever since the shooting of President Garfield there have been complaints as to the state of industry and trade. That these complaints have had some foundation, recent failures have shown. But it is well to observe, first, that they have been a little exaggerated. A large part of the current talk which comes to the surface is prompted by interests in one kind of speculation or another. It is astonishing what gloomy views a man can take of his country, when he has "out" large blocks of stock or neavy lots of grain. It has been a trying time for speculators, too, these past two years. Not many can show profits; thousands have been crowded to the wall-or a little further. Being generally unsuccessful in speculative ventures, people have been inclined to believe that business of all sorts was also in a bad

way. But the gloom has been partly in the glasses through which men have been looking. The volume of business, outside of speculation, has been very large. The exchanges prove that it has been larger than ever before, outside of this city, in spite of all depression. More food has been transported and consumed and more clothing made and bought, and more buildings erected, and more ectton and oil and iron produced, and, in spite of sad disappointments in some trades, the people have been eating and drinking without stint, have been better clothed and sheltered than ever before, have been generally well employed at fair wages, and have supplied their wants on the whole quite satisfactorily. But, while all this is true, there have been many failures and heavy losses, sore disappointments in many branches of trade or manufacture, and a season of unusual trials and scanty profits in business

generally. This state of things has not resulted from President Garfield's death. As a cloud heavily charged with rain may be caused to pour out its floods by a cannon-shot, so the shock of the assassination only precipitated events which were already impending. Neither has the depression been wholly due to the failure of crops in 1881. No doubt that turned the scale in many cases; men had placed themselves in a position so delicate and doubtful that a single bad season brought disaster. Neither can it be said that any mistakes of government have played a very important part in causing depression. The Silver bill has done some harm, but its worst consequences are yet in the future, and the business world has not appreciated them enough to fear them seriously. Delay in legislation on the tariff, and mistakes in legislation, did some harm, no doubt, but not enough to be noticed had trade and industry been otherwise in a healthy condition.

The principal cause of trouble was the overconfidence with which the country expanded all isorts of business after specie resumption. That event, setting free a vast amount of specie without any withdrawal of notes, was calculated to stimulate great activity. At first the revival was cautious and prudent. But when

had passed, without a sign of disturbance, the country lost its head, so to speak. In nearly every branch of trade or industry preparations were made for a still larger business; larger consumption was expected, and larger production undertaken : larger dealings and profits were counted upon and larger risks were assumed. We acted as if there never could be a short crop, or a loss of confidence in American securities, or a decrease in rathroad building, or a pause in the increase of consumption at home, or a decline in the foreign demand for chagrin under the insinuation that Mr. Dorsey's our products. But the crops did fail. Consumption was checked, because farmers felt poor and had been supplying themselves freely. Confidence in our securities did break down, first because the assassination suggested possibilities never realized, and afterward because the war of rates and other forms of mismanagement depressed values wantonly. A check to railroad building did come, partly because it was felt that the new roads would prove hurtful to the old, and partly because the available capital of the country was exhausted.

This tremendous change in the conditions of business, coming upon the country when it was in such a state, did not cause a panic. Tue burden of commercial indebtedness was relatively small. Most dealers and producers were fortified by large profits realized during two years of prosperity. Instead, it produced a steady wasting away of profits. Many men wisely shortened sail, and they are ready now to expand with safety as the legitimate business of the country enlarges. Many others, hoping too much or unwilling to take losses, pressed on as if each month of depression was certain to be the last, and most of them have come to grief. Because of preparations far exceeding natural needs, traders have been disappointed. Manufacturers counted upon an increased consumption, and the shrinkage in demand left the markets overstocked. Because goods of almost every kind were offered in excess of the immediate demand, steadily falling prices followed, and a very large volume of business has been done at small profit or at ac-

Understanding this, we may see that a panic s not probable. The country has been liquidating for two years. There have been many failures, and may be more, but the general business of the country is on a substantial basis. With reasonable caution and freedom from speculative inflation, improvement in legitimate business may be expected. The speculative interests will have to wait. The markets for staples cannot safely be disturbed by combinations and corners this year. The holders of securities must give the country time to grow a little, before they expect very high prices. But business will begin to improve before long, if the gambling spirit does not make mischief again.

A correspondent of The Cleveland Leader writer that "no Democrat, or very few, anyway, care whether Hoadly's nomination cost him \$50,000 or \$50, and that no votes will be changed by this charge," We have too good an opinion of the morals of the rank and file of the Ohio Democracy to credit this statement. We believe that thou sands of them have only to be convinced that Hoadly bought his nomination-regarding it as something as properly purchasable as a beefsteakto drop him as they would drop a hot potato.

South America is going to work in earnest to increase the production of quinine. President Barrios has brought over a great planter, Forsyth, from Ceylon, to manage the enterprise, who has already ridden over 1,000 miles to select good sites and arranged for the planting of 5,000,000 emchona trees. It is intended to try the experiment both in South America and Mexico. An English authority states that the culture of the cinchona has been so profitable to the British Government in India that n the three years since the trees were first set out the original investment of \$750,000 has been repaid, but the trees have reached the value of \$5,000,000. Has the experiment ever been tried in Floridat We see no reason why it should not speceed in the damp glades of the interior of that State, as they possess the two requisites of an almost tropical climate and a heavy rainfall.

Is it possible that all the Democratic newspapers of this State approve of the Democratic-Greenback coalition in Iowa? And if not, how does it happen that no one of them has protested against the disto make one another believe that the Republican party must go?

Here's The Cincinnati Enquirer calling McDonald voluptuous." "He is an admirable, voluptuous. successful lawyer," in the opinion of The Enquirer If our contemporary is correct in its characteriza tion, then it is evident that McDonald does not resemble his boom. There is nothing "voluptuous"

Yea it is a good while since the Legislature adjourned, and yet the address of the Republican members arraigning the Democratic majority reains unanswered. But then, as the Concord School of Philosophy reminds us, it is impossible for the merely finite mind to do what it can't do.

One of the witnesses at the Frank James trial testified that he gave that outlaw one of Mr. Ingersoll's lectures to read, and that it put him to sleep, This is the worst blow that Ingersoil has yet received. The idea of anything from his pen acting as a soporific! It is in order now for some doctor to recommend Cayenne pepper and Jamaica ginger for

If those abandoned cowboys who were going to lasso President Arthur but concluded they wouldn't, wish to do a bit of work that will earn them the eternal gratitude of the Democracy, let them lasso that party's position on the tariff question and deliver it securely bound to the Democratic National Committes.

Some 2.500 members of the Smith family have just been holding a social reunion in New-Jersey. It was Dr. Holmes who wrote of a distinguished member of that family, the author of " My Country, 'tis

Here comes a young fellow of excellent pith; Fare tried to conceal him by naming him Smith.

An interesting bit of news for Episcopalians lie

in the arrangements for the coming Church Congress in England. There is a significant hint in the programme of the increasing strength of the Ritualists. Not only are they largely represented among the prominent speakers selected to address the congress, but the subjects chosen are those of special interest to them—"Guilds," "Sisters, Deaconesses, Mission Women, etc.," "The Marriage Laws," etc. It is an undeniable fact that the Ritualists are radicals in the energy with which they carry on Christ's work among the poor. A new feature, too, of the congress will be an exhibition of ecclesiastical art, ancient church plate, embroideries, ivones, etc. and also a collection of photographs, portraits and antographs of the leading Tractarians. It is singular fact, known to all Americans who have visited England, that while the Ritualistic movement has reached higher points there than here. the general tone of the English Church is (tech nic lly) Lower than in the majority of American Episcopalian churches. The slovenly, careless rendering of the service in many of the cathedrals would shock an Episcopalian here of the most Evangelical color.

We can put Hoadly up to a superb coup d'etat Just you rise, Judge, and move to make the election

he will hit the Democratic party of Ohio, white when last heard from, was on its way to the or by the air-line route. To Student: Yes, some of the gorges in the Yes

lowstone country are almost as wide as the by nessin the Democratic party of Ohio. The Hudson Register seeks to score a point for the Democracy by referring to the fact that one of the nembers of Buchanan's Cabinet went out of office \$7.000 in debt. A national debt may be a nati

PERSONAL.

an individual Democratic debt was a general Dama

eratic blessing. Let the proposition once become established and creditors may well wear long faces

Mr. E. D. Worcester, secretary of the New-York Central Railroad, is to Switzerland with his family, His health is rapidly improving, and he hopes to be able soon to resume his official duties.

Ex-Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa, since his return from a summer tour to the Pacific coast, is carnest in his advice to sight-seers to visit the Rocky Mountains rather than go to Switzerland.

Mr. W. C. De Panw basextended from August 1 to October 4 the time in which must be sub-scribed \$150,000 for Asbury University, Indiana upon the raising of which sum depends his promise gift of \$1,000,000 to that institution as an ea-dowment fund. Little more than haif the needful sum has yet been subscribed. A letter received in this city, from Mr. Rozwell

Smith, dated Berne, speaks of a sufficiently frightful accident which befell him, his wife and the Rev.Dr. Charles S. Robinson and sister. They were mavelling by private carriage and three horses from Lucerne to Fillelen and so on to St. Gothard. The first day out they missed the right road and went to Steinerberg on the bill when they should have gone to Sterner. To get down to the latter place they had to descend a road so smooth that the sho and break would not keep the carriage of the horses, which were maddened by the flies. Mr. Roswell Smith and Dr. Robinson were in the banquette, a high seat above the driver provided with chaise top. One of the horses kicked victously and urged the others on. The driver could not rein them in, so he dropped the reins and jumped, with the purpose of catching the vicious horse by the bit, but they were now in full career down a steep and tortuous road. Mr. Roswell Smith stood up to jump, but on his side there was not room enough for a landing between the carriage and the precipies. While waiting for a chance to jump the carriage toppied over. He was shot headlong into a clump of busiles six feet below the road, and was instantly on his feet unburt. In overturning, the carriage crashed into two friendly trees that kept it from rolling down the declivity. One of the trees struck just behind Dr. Robinson, who was kept from falling over the declivity by the chaise tea. The ladies narrowly escaped the other tree, which crushed into the juggage behind them, and were held in their place by the chaise top to their seat. A few sprains and bruises which fell mainly to the part of Mrs. Roswell Smith were the only injured received. The accident happened opposite a notive tablet commemorating a similar mishap, the purpose of catching the vicious horse by the

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 30.—The United States steam-ship Tallapoosa, with Secretary Chandler on board, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 30 .- Senator Anthony inffered a brief attack of illness attended by ver igo last night, but he seems to have recovered to

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., Aug. 30,-Lord Coleridge and party left Fabyan's this morning by special train at 11 o'clock, and arrived at the top of Mount Washington at 12:30 o'clock. They House. Lord Coleridge examined the system for taking weather observations, and committed to memory the names of the principal mountains.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30 .- Secretary Folger, accompanied by General Superintendent Kimball and Asistant Superintendent Dobbins, of the Life Saving Service, arrived here to-day on the revenue cutier Johnson from a cruise on the upper Lakes. Secretary Folger drove to General Garfield's tomb. He went to Avon this afternoon to visit a brother, and nt to Avon this afternoon to visit a brother, and morrow morning he will start for his home in

GENERAL NOTES.

A correspondent of The Hartford Times describes the natural advantages of Harper's Ferry for nanufacturing purposes. It possesses a great water power, is a railway centre, is near to the great coal and ron unnes, and offers extra inducements in the way of The object of the "Workingmen's Sunday

Rest Association," just organized in St. Louis, is to secure the observance of Sunday as aday of rest, without regard to religious considerations, by everyone who is not en gaged in a work of necessity. The association announces ts purpose to secure the enforcement of existing laws and, if necessary, the enactment of new ones. No do its motive is good, but who is to decide what consults a "work of necessity i"

Windows with sashes which draw up are regarded with horror by the French, who call them guillouse windows and have almost entirely abandoned their use. A few of the old casements, however, are still left in Praces nd one of them lately caused a tragedy in Havre. Walls tooking out of such a window to a house in the Rus de l'Hopital an old woman named Bassel was caugat by the falling frame which descended squarely upon her neck, pinioned it to the sill and choked her to death, before the normical speciators in the street below could

The ease with which public money can be wasted in public improvements is thought by The London Echo to be aptly illustrated at the present time in France. In M. de Freycinet's great scheme of public works the sum of 385,000,000 francs was to be devoted to the construction and improvement of scaports and harbors; at this, according to The Echo, is wast has been accorthis, according to The Echo, is what has been accom-plished and planned at a single point: First, 27,000,000 francs are expended on docks at St. Nazaire, in the joint commercial interest of that port and Nantes: second, 16,000,000 francs are to be expended in diging the canal botween Nantea and St. Nazaire for the exchaste canal between Nantes and St. Nazaire for the exclusive benefit of Nantes, and in opposition to the interest of St. Nazaire; third, a direct line of railway is to be constructed from St. Nazaire into the interior of the constructed from St. Nazaire into the interior of the construction of Nantes and dealing a beavy plose to its future commercial progress; and hastly the Transatisfut attenders are to be removed from St. Nazaire, which cannot rail to diminish greatly the necessity far, or nimity of, the new dock.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Representative Dunn, of Arkansas, will

A new partisan political organization is alked of in Chicago. The aim of those who are moving in the matter is to defeat Mayor Harrison's future as A convention of "workingmen," so called

will be neld in the Rensselaer-Washington dist this State early in September for the purpose of nominating a cannidate for Senator, John A. Kasson has consented to all most

of Senator Allison's appointments in Iowa. More than 200,000 copies of Senator Allison's Clarinda speech have aircady been called for throughout the State.

There is no immediate prospect of Republican harmony in Colorado it The Dencer Tribune oc correct. It declares that "the fight appears to be as contain as anything can be. . . There appears to be sechance for peace this fall, anyhow."

After an attentive survey of the Ohio branch of its party. The Bosion Post exclaims, "We haven't such faith in the success of the Democratic cause when every leading De accrat in the State is resching for the throat of some other leading Democrat. This seems to be the case in Ohio." The Columbus Capitol, an Ohio Democratic

paper, comes out squarely against Hoadly. It explains na position in this vigorous style: "We will not be paraded as the purchased chattel of John Wesley Bookwalter of ar the purchased chattel of John Wesley Bookwaller at George Hoarily. No convention of corrupt and pur chasable delegates shall transfer its proprietary interest in our allegiance as a Democrat to the nigness bidder. No trading millionaires in newspaper backoffices in Chromati shall divide the apoils of the Onto Democraty without our indignant protest being heard against usurping act of the wretch who sells, and the treason of the autocrat who purchases, the transhises of a be-trayed people."

Congressman Calkins, of Indiana, who has just returned from California, tells'a correspondent there is still a strong Blaine sentiment on the Par of Foraker unanimous. By so doing you will merely efface the handwriting on the wall which informs all Ohio that Hoadly must go.

"Throw Civil Service examination to the dogs," exclaims The Detroit Free Press in an article on Civil Service Reform. If this advice is taken the man that does the throwing wants to be careful or